FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 134.

EVENING SOLACE.

The human heart has hidden treasures,
In secret kept, in silence sealed—
The thoughts, the hopes, the dreams, the pleasures,
Whose charms were broken if revealed.
And days may pass in gay confusion,
And nights in rosy riot fly,
While, lost in fame's or wealth's illusion,
The memory of the past may die.

But there are hours of lonely musing,
Such as in evening silence come,
When, soft as birds their pinions closing,
The heart's best feelings gather home.
Then in our souls there seems to languish
A tender grief that is not woe;
And thoughts that once wrung groans of anguish
Now cause but some mild tears to flow.

And feelings, once as strong as passions,
Float softly back—a faded dream;
Our own sharp griefs and wild sensations
The tale of others' suffering seem.
Oh! when the heart is freshly bleeding,
How longs it for that time to be,
When, through the mist of years receding,
Its woes but live in revery!

And it can dwell on moonlight glimmer,
On evening shade and loneliness;
And, while the sky grows dim and dimmer,
Feel no untold and strange distress—
Only a deeper impulse given
By a lonely hour and darkened room,
To solemn thoughts that soar to heaven,
Seeking a life and a world to come.

—*Charlotte Bronte.*

[For the Observer.]

A Day in Berkshire.

MR. EDITOR:—Over a good road and through a beautiful country it is no hardship to drive twenty-two or twenty-three miles. On over level land, shaded here and there by large elms, with blue water gleaming in the sun light, and the blue mountains in the distance. Old Greylock, with his head in the clouds, towering far above the rest. Past comfortable old farm houses with great stretches of green grass, or the more modern ones with bay windows and piazzas, and under the trees, hammocks and benches. Here in this house to the left are two old chairs brought over by the "May Flower," and we wonder if the queer old one under the elm can possibly be the historic chair that some of our "pilgrim fathers" sat in. Now we pass more fields of grain and more orchards, the trees thick hung with apples. Now we cross another stream and drive through the pretty village of Dalton. Houses with velvet lawns and brilliant beds of flowers. Past the pretty little library built for the paper mill employees, then the road winds round the side of the hill and down at the right in a great stretch of level meadows, stands the long brick mill where Crane's paper is made. Now past other mills, and we stop to admire the new house, the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts is building; a big place with towers and balconies soon to be finished at a cost of seventy thousand for the house alone. Now into the real country again, up and down hills with only here and there a house in sight. Many of these old houses, are built close to the road with the big barns just across the road in front of them, up and down, but still the roads are good, and every where we see great loads of hay. Many of the fields are cleared, but here and there the mowing and raking machines are still at work. When we watch the great loads of hay go swaying, tilting down these hilly roads, we wonder that more loads are not broken, more men killed by falling from them. There is, not far from here, a stone by the road-side in memory of a man who fell from such a load and died instantly.

Now at the top of the hill we have a most glorious view of the valley with the mountains all about, and through a distant gap on a fair day we can see the Katerskills faint and blue against the sky. Now down through fields where golden-rod and pink and white spirea and "black eyed Susans" are in bloom, and multitudes of butterflies are hovering over them, and here we are at the quarry—Wahconah, such a pretty Indian name; but all the region has its Indian names. The men are covered with the fine soapstone dust, and are as white as millers. In the work shop are piles of soapstones squared and smoothed ready for handles. Here are odd-shaped pieces for hearths and soapstone stoves, and for lining grates and fire places. In the next room they are sawing a great block of soapstone into smoothe slices. The dust is pulverized and sold for lubricating. This is the powder that kid gloves are fitted with before they are handed to the buyer. Now there is a new use for the fine dust. It is made into mortar and used for walls and ceilings. It makes a beautifully smooth, light grey surface, easily cleaned, and an excellent background for pictures. Now we follow the track up the hill and see the quary itself. A steam pump is at work, pumping up water. The vein of soapstone started like the point of a triangle, now it is growing wider all the way and slants down under the solid rock; rock that looks like granite, but is infinitely harder to work. We watched the steam drill at work, then the powder—only black powder this time—is put in and we retire to a safe distance. After the explosion is over we go back to see the blocks gotten out, and the men up on the platform of the big derrick above our heads turn the windlass, and the big blocks rises, sways back and forth and finally sways into position. Here in this little building is the dynamite, and we do not wonder that the innocent looking little packages can be so easily dropped here and there to work death and destruction as they did in London.

Now the pangs of hunger assailed us, and one of the men is despatched across the fields. We cannot tell where, for there is not a house in sight. While we wait we look with interest at a little log cabin. Here in the depth of winter with nothing but snow and ice in sight for weary months lived one of the workmen with his young wife and little child, and in the bittered weather another little one opened its eyes on the white world. A big stove kept them warm, and two tiny glazed windows like deep set eyes, gave light; but the mothers heart must have rejoiced when the late northern spring came at last. It is a wonderfully wild picturesque spot. Over our heads from the highest rocks springs a slender white birch, the most graceful of the forest trees, rearing its lofty head fifty feet in the air. Down below is the glen, and we can hear the rush and murmur of the water at the falls.

Here is "Liza" back again with a regular "Yankee" lunch. Big triangles of fresh apple pie, bread and butter—cake just baked, and a pail of delicious yellow milk. It does not take long to dispose of this; although we have no forks or plates, and the pail is our only drinking cup.

Now we make our way back to the carriage with a couple of soapstones, which we mean to use as warming pans next winter in the "Sunny South" when the cold December nights come. At the top of the hill we stop to go over the old farm house; great wide rooms looking down over the valley, but with ceilings so low the tallest of us can easily reach them with the hand. We go through one room after another with their painted floors and big closets, but stop longest in the kitchen. This is just such a kitchen as every yankee house wife had fifty years ago. A great open fire place with a crane; there in the wall the brick oven with its iron door big enough to bake all the bread and cake and pie, even in a day when pie was used for breakfast and supper as well as dinner. In another corner is the brass kettle set in bricks for the weekly washing, and here is the pump and sink. This door leads into the milk pantry with its wide shelves set so close together that there is just comfortable room for the big pans of milk to stand waiting for the cream to rise to churn into fragrant yellow butter. Long, long ago, when fifty or more of us were gathered to spend Thanksgiving at grandfathers, in just such an oven the pies were baked for the grand dinner. The stove answered for common days. From the oven they were carried upstairs to an empty room, boards were laid across from chair to chair, and here the pies were kept, mince, apple, pumpkin, squash and cranberry. Here one of the youngsters saw them, and—more than saw them—for when Thanksgiving day came the pies were brought on, looking as delicious as ever, but alas, they had only an upper and under crust; all the inside had been carefully scooped out and the top crust put back.

We take another road home round through Windsor; fences and bushes are gracefully festooned with long sprays of white clematis, or as the English so prettily call it, "Travellers Joy." Now we pass another old farm house where Warren, Governor of Wyoming was born. Here is Eliza's little house by the road side where our lunch came from. A long way round by road. On the right is the entrance to Windsor Falls, the murmur of whose waters we heard at the quarry; a favorite place for picnics; wild and rocky with the water pouring down through a rift in the rocks for nearly fifty feet, the white spray flying in the air, and the water dancing and gleaming in its rocky bed. Now we pass another old farm house whose owner has the gold craze, and has spent health and time and money digging into the hill-side here and there in search of gold, and has only found the glittering quartz or "fools gold," as it is called. Now past brown trout streams then through more level land and we pass the Government Mills, where the bank note paper is made, and where the precious material is closely watched through every process until it is safely housed in the Treasury at Washington. Now past the Allen stock farms where the Percheron horses are being raised. We meet a gigantic creature, pure black, being broken to harness, and it looks the more immense because of the little sulky behind it. Now past the Boston and Albany road where we wait for an engine and thirty-two empty freight cars to pass, a little longer on the road and we are home with another beautiful day in our memories to turn to when the fields are white with snow.

SHE CAUGHT HIM.—A certain lady suspected that her husband was in the habit of kissing the cook, a pretty German girl, by the by, and resolved to detect him in the act. After watching four days, she heard him come in one evening and gently pass through into the kitchen. Now Kate was out that evening and the kitchen was dark. Burning with jealousy, the wife took some matches in her hand, and, hastily placing her shawl over her head, as Kate often did, she entered the kitchen by the back door, and was almost immediately seized and embraced and kissed in the most ardent manner. With her heart almost bursting with rage and jealousy, the injured wife prepared to administer a terrible rebuke to her unfaithful spouse, Tearing herself from his embrace, she struck a match and stood face to face with Kate's beau, one of the factory boys. Her husband says his wife has never treated him as well since the first month they were married as she has for the past week.—*Houston Age.*

WOMAN' WIT.—A women's advice is generally worth having; so, if you are in trouble, tell your mother or your wife or your sister all about it. Be assured that light will flash upon your darkness. Women are too commonly judged verdant in all but purely womanish affairs. No philosophical student of the sex thus judged them. Their intuitions or insight are most subtle; and if they cannot see a cat in the meal, there is no cat there. I advise a man to keep none of his affairs from his wife. Many a home has been saved and many a fortune retrieved, by a man's confidence in his wife. Woman is far more a seer and better prophet than man, if she be given a fair chance. As a general rule, the wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands. Why not reciprocate, if but for the pleasure of the meeting confidence with confidence?—*Exchange.*

The Negro Problem.

If I were to say what my impression is, it would be about this: the South is quite as much perplexed by the negro problem as the North is, and is very much disposed to await developments, and to let time solve it. One thing, however, must be admitted, in all this discussion. The Southerners will not permit such Legislatures as those assembled once in Louisiana and South Carolina to rule them again. "Will you disfranchise the blacks by manaugment or by force?" "Well, what would you do in Ohio or Connecticut? Would you be ruled by a lot of ignorant field hands allied with a gang of plunderers?"

In looking at this question from a Northern point of view we have to keep in mind two things: first, the Federal government imposed colored suffrage without any educational qualification—a hazardous experiment; in the second place, it has handed over the control of the colored people in each State to the State, under the constitution as completely in Louisiana as in New York. The responsibility is on Louisiana. The North can not relieve her of it, and it cannot interfere, except by ways provided in the constitution. In the South, where fear of a legisiative domination has gone, the feeling between the two races is that of amity and mutual help.

* * * * * * *

I think there is generally in the South a feeling of good will toward the negroes, a desire that they should develop into true manhood and womanhood. Undeniably there is indifference and neglect and some remaining suspicion about the schools that Northern charity has organized for the negroes. As to this neglect of the negro, two things are to be said: the whole subject of education (as we have understood in the North) is comparatively new in the South; and the necessity of earning a living since the war has distracted attention from it. But the general development of education is quite as advanced as could be expected. The thoughtful and the leaders of opinion are fully awake to the fact that the mass of the people must be educated, and that the only settlement of the negro problem is in the education of the negro, intellectually and morally. They go farther than this. They say that the South is to hold its own—since the negro is there and will stay there, and is the majority of the laboring class—it is necessary that the great agricultural mass of unskilled labor should be transformed, to a great extent, into a class of skilled labor, skilled on the farm, in shops, in factories, and that the South must have a highly diversified industry. To this end they want industrial as well as ordinary schools for the colored people.—*Harper's Magazine.*

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS UNDER THE REPUBLICANS.—From time to time light has been breaking upon Republican corruptions and irregularities. The newest exposure is that of the manner in which defaulting postmastmers were protected. The public will be startled when it knows that there are postmasters in office against whom sworn statements of government inspectors have repeatedly been made. The fact has been suspected, but it is just now discovered. The new administration is unearthing abuses, and this is one to which it is addressing itself with energy. The name of the offenders cannot be printed, because the Government is preparing to prosecute the offenders and premature publication would give the evil birds notice and enable them to effect their escape. The protection was afforded by the corresponding clerk" of the First Assistant Postmaster General's office. The papers from the Inspectors were pigeon hold out of political or personal sympathy. A new system has been adopted which, it is thought, will prevent anything of the sort from being done in future. An envelope of peculiar color encloses that class of communications which are directed to be placed immediately on arrival upon the First Assistant's desk if a fourth class office is involved, or upon the Postmaster General's if a Presidential office. A notification in a certain form is also only required.—*Charlotte Observer.*

STRANGE INDIAN SUPERSTITION.—The Columbia River Indians in Oregon are thrifty and intelligent in many ways, but their material progress is sadly retarded by a strange superstition which they have relative to land. Several of their more energetic members have made money, and it was supposed when the whites offered to sell them land that they would jump at the chance. A few of the more advanced appeared to be willing to make the purchase, though evidently harrassed by doubts and fears, but they finally backed out. It afterward transpired that the tribe has always held as a religious principle that it was sinful to traffic in land, and it amounted to the same thing as dealing in human flesh. Their God had given them the land to live on, and if they did not like one place would go to another. It was all theirs, and no one man had any right to sell it.—*New York Sun.*

WHAT TO LOOK FOR, AND HOW TO MEET IT.—Judging from present appearences the immigration to this State during the coming fall and winter will be fully four times larger than it has been for the past two years. This means an amount of general improvement that can scarcely be measured. It is needless to tell native North Carolinians to prepare for the coming settlers. Meet them with a hospitable welcome. See that they are properly stated. True, they won't think just as you do about lots of things, neither will you think just as they do; but in time you will both see that it takes many people to make a world, and that all the wisdom is not locked up in the North, neither is it possessed in its entirety by the South. —*Southern Colonist.*

Northern papers are discussing Grant's merits as a General.

The Editor was In.

A few days ago a large number of railway passenger agents were congregated at Jacksonville, Fla., endeavoring to secure business for their respective roads, as the travel of Northern tourists happened to be very large that winter. While the passenger agents were infesting the hotels and making things lively and having a jolly time among themselves, the editor of one of the Jacksonville papers came out in an editorial and called the passenger agents body-snatchers and declared that they were a nuisance, and stated in positive terms that they should be kept away from the depots by the police. The article aroused the ire of the passenger men and they held a meeting at a hotel to devise ways and means to be avenged.

Reau Campbell offered a motion, which was adopted, to appoint a committee to be called the retraction committee, who should call on the editor and compel him to apologize. Mr. Campbell, so the joke goes, was made chairman of the committee, and in company with several others started in search of the office of the abusive paper. After some difficulty the office was found and, ascending a couple of flights of dark, rickety stairs, Mr. Campbell and his committee entered a room and discovered a thin, consumptive-looking little man seated at a pine table, writing by the light of a dirty tallow candle.

"Are you the editor and responsible man of this paper?" said Campbell, becoming very bold as he noted the fact that the editor was a very diminutive man.

"Yes, sir, I'm the editor and responsible man."

"Well, sir, did you write this outrageous article?" thundered Campbell, as he put on a look of terrible rage.

"Yes, I wrote that article," calmly replied the small editor.

"Then, sir, we demand that you apologize and retract what you have said, instantly," said Campbell in a thundering manner.

"I never apologize," replied the editor, "and I want you to get out of here in d—n quick style;" and he pulled out of a drawer in the table before him a six-shooter as long as a cornstalk and covered the crowd with it. Colonel Bob Garrett, who was there to render moral support to the committee, says he reached the bottom of the stairs first, with the rest of the committee galloping close at his heels.

When the committee reached the hotel the other passenger agents were anxious to know what success they had met with. Mr. Campbell, after calming himself, explained that the intention was laudable, but owing to circumstances the execution was faulty. He also remarked that his friends would have to wait until sheol was frozen over before he would consent to serve on a retraction committee again.

Colonel Garrett says that the next morning the editor came out in his paper and ripped the boys up the back, but no one cared to call his attention to the matter.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

COLORED BAPTISM.—"I hears you has got a boy at your house last mumf," said Sam Johnsing to Jim Webster, both colored.

"Hit am a fact."

"had him baptised yet?"

"Not yet, but nex' Sunday I'a gwinter tote him to de Austin Blue Light Tabernacle and hab Parson Bledsoe baptize him. He does all my baptizin'."

"How much does he make yer pay?"

"I allers pays him a dollar a head."

"Why, niggah, you is' stravagant, you is. Why don't you patenize my pasture, de Reverend Whangdoodle Baxter. He am de mos reasonablest pasture in de State of Texas."

"How much does he get for duckin' 'em?

"He uster charge a dollar fat sprinklin' a chile but I Jewed him down, and now he's glad ter git sebenty cents. I'se got a contrac' wid him, and you can run your child in on my contrac'."

"Sebenty cents for baptizin' a chile! No, sah. Dat sort ob cheap work don't amount ter nuffin. In de cend de cheapest am de dearest. I want hit ter last. Sebenty cents! G'way nigger wid yer cheap noshuns."—*Texas Siftings.*

WHERE THE WEARY FIND REST.—At a seance a widow whose mother had recently died wished to communicate with the spirit of her husband. The connection being made, she said:

"Do you see much of dear mamma in heaven, John?"

"I never see her at all."

"Is it possible, John," continued the widow, regretfully, "that even now you cannot learn to love mamma?"

"I would be very glad to love the old lady," replied angelic John, "if I had the ghost of a chance, but the trouble is she isn't here."

Flipkins came down to the club last night with a great problem weighing on his mind.

"If I should stand on my head," said he, coming up to the boys with the air of a man who has got a poser—"If I stand on my head the blood all rushes into my head, don't it?

No one ventured to contradict him.

"Now" continued he, triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet, why don't the blood all rush into my feet?"

"Because," replied Miss Coshannigan's brother. "because, Flipkins, your feet are not empty."—*Lynn Union.*

MEAN TRICK PLAYED BY A COON.—"Is the coon asmart animal? asked a stranger of old Si Jackson, of Onion creek.

"Talk about coons being smart, I should say dey was smart."

"A coon played me the meanest trick you eber heerd tell of. I foun' a hole whar de coon went inter de groun', an' I waited dar all day long to shoot dat coon, an' when he did come out he was a polecat."

NEW STORE.
BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

EGYPTIAN LACE FLOUNCINGS

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

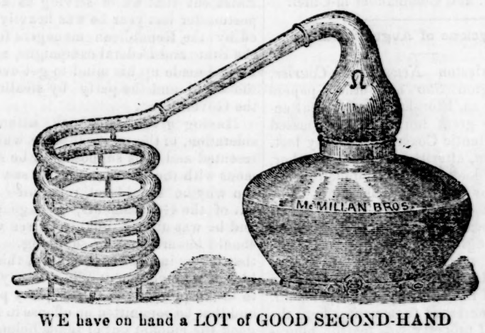
12 1-2 Cents a Pair, Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS.

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.
Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

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CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.
At McMILLAN BROS.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

WOOL, WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P, M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, June 22d, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:15 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

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H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
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May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville. N. C.

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE
—AND—
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The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a
Sewing Machine,
of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a
Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,
call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR, Manager.
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Sept. 8th, 1885—184th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
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Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

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or LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.,
STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.,
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Aug. 13, 1885. 127-3

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1885.

MT. GILEAD VERSUS MT. McGREGOR.

The speech of John Sherman, who never smelt powder, and the last utterances of Gen. Grant are widely at variance; the wish of Grant, who was the idol of the North, does not soften the bitter hatred of this unreconstructed Northerner. In his speech at Mt. Gilead, from which Mount there seems no balm, he continues to rant in the same old strain, heaping his curses on the Solid South, where he says the poor, down-trodden negro is deprived of all his rights, by fraud and oppression, and that the Southern people are still plotting for the overthrow of the Government, but we suppose Mr. Sherman had read the platform of the Ohio Republican Convention, and if he so desired, could not repudiate the sentiments of the party as expressed therein. We are thankful that Sherman is not Ohio, and that although a good many may be of his way of thinking, still he will find that at the polls the majority are desirous that the past be buried—for surely there are among the party men who are for the good of the government in preference to this continued appeal to sectional hate.

The people will see, although there be Confederate Generals in office, that there is not a single act that does not warrant the closet scrutiny, and put the Republican party to the blush, and they will see, if they have not already discovered the fact, that the true supporters of a Republican form of government is the Democratic party. For the benefit of our readers we give a portion of Mr. Sherman's speech as reported by telegraph:

"Strange to say, by the defection of a comparatively few men in three Republican States, our old adversaries have been raised to power again in the National Government. The rebels are on top. Some of the very men who boastfully threatened to break up the Union, and, with the oath of office in support of the Constitution fresh upon their lips, conspired and confederated to overthrow it, waged war against it and were the cause of the loss of half a million of lives and thousands of treasure, have been placed in high office again in the very seats of power which they abandoned with scorn and defiance. Two members of the Confederate Congress, and one man who sympathized with them are at the head of great departments of the Government. I saw the Union flag at half-mast floating over the Interior Department in sign of honor and mourning for the death of Jacob Thompson, whom we regarded as a defaulter and a conspirator. This country is now represented abroad by men who within twenty-five years were in arms to overthrow it, and the governing power in the executive branch of the Government is in sympathy with the ideas of and selects the chief officers of the Government from the men who were in war against it. This strange turn in events has but one example in history, and that was the restoration of Charles II. after the brilliant but brief Protectorate of Cromwell and, like that restoration, is a reproach to the civilization of the age.

"But even this defection among Republicans would have been ineffective but for the Solid South, held together in political fellowship by crimes, violence and fraud, which, if continued, will as surely renew all the strifes of the civil war as that the sun rolls around in its course. The Republican party is faced by a Solid South, in which the negro is deprived, substantially, of all his political rights by open violence or by frauds as mean as any that have been committed by penitentiary convicts, and as openly and boldly done as any highway robbery. By this system and by the acquiescence of a few Northern States the men who led in the civil war have been restored to power, and hope practically to reverse all the results of the war. This is the spectre that now haunts American politics, and may make it just as vital and necessary to appeal to the Northern States to unite again against this evil, not so open and arrogant as slavery, but more dangerous and equally unjust. The question then was the slavery of the black man. Now the question is the equality of the white man."

COL. SLOAN'S HISTORY.

Col. John A. Sloan writes us that he has made his arrangements to have his work (the history of North Carolina in the war between the States) published at an early date—that it will be ready for distribution about the 1st of December. Col. Sloan has devoted much time and money to this work, and as it will be a valuable contribution to the history of our State, we hope that it may meet with a large sale; that he may not only be flattered by the reception it meets with, but that he may be pecuniarly rewarded for the zeal he has manifested in getting together North Carolina's part in the late struggle.

AFRICA.

We print elsewhere the mighty movement of a new prophet of greater power than the Soudanese Madhi, who is moving with 100,000 men in three columns to subdue the barbarous tribes of Africa. He is says Consul Lewis, friendly to the the government of Siena Leone, will effect a great revolution, and open the way for American commerce, and perhaps eventually cause some of our colored race to seek the land of their fathers. Under proper government this land, which in parts is as healthy as any, might be made a great and prosperous one.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.—*Philadelphia, August 25.*—Margaret MacLeod, of Dundee, Scotland, who arrived here on the steamship *Lord Gough*, yesterday, left for the west to-day. Miss MacLeod intends to lay the claims of the Scotch crofters before her countryman who have found homes on this side of the Atlantic, and to make arrangements, if possible, for the transportation of several hundred families from the Highlands and Lowlands. She will probably remain in this country for several months, but her movements will be kept as quiet as possible in order that the Land Agitators may not circulate false reports among the Crofters. An appeal for funds will be made to leading philanthropists of the West and South, and the result of the visit will probably be a great influx of Crofters who will settle in North Carolina and other States. As soon as Miss MacLeod has accomplished her purpose she will return to Scotland and organize an expedition which she believes will be very large.

One of the State Guard's Troubles Disposed Of.

General Order No. 7, which has been pretty generally circulated all over the State, and which threatened to disband the Third Regiment, has been now quietly disposed of. Adjutant General Jones acquits the companies of disobedience of orders, and the Governor, as will be seen by the following, acquits the officers. But it is not likely that the many grievancies and complaints can be easily healed. The Governor, after a review of the whole case, says:

After such consideration of this case as its importance to all concerned demands, I find the facts to be as follows:

1. That Companies A. E. and K. of the 3d Regiment left their camp in Asheville, where they had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief without the proper authority.

2. That said companies had no authority from any source for their action on that day, except from their Colonel.

3. That Colonel Glenn applied in writing through the regular channel to the officer in command of the camp for leave of absence for a portion of Company A on a day previous to the 28th of July, and the same was duly granted and the men left under such permission; that he applied in writing on the 28th day for leave of absence for Companies E. and K and the remainder of Company A, and that this leave was not only positively declined by the Commander-in-Chief, but Col. Glenn and Maj. Smith were informed that while each case upon application would be considered upon its merits, no leave would be granted for companies as a whole, and that the companies must be notified at once, and that such as had left camp would not receive transportation and must return and re-erect their tents.

4. That Colonel Glenn authorized his men to strike tents and leave camp before action was taken on his application for leave of absence.

5. The statement made by the Adjutant General to Colonel Glenn, that leaves of absence would be granted to such men of the 3d Regiment as Colonel Glenn should say were obliged to go home, had reference to individuals who should apply in the regular way for leave of absence, and the action of Colonel Glenn in allowing part of his regiment to leave upon such statement was without authority. While in my judgment his action cannot be justified, yet it appears to me from his explanation and all the facts of the case that he acted under the misapprehension, and not from any spirit of insubordination, disobedience of orders or disrespect of superior officers.

6. Under the circumstances of the case, it appears to satisfaction that the members of Companies A, E and K broke camp and went home under the belief that leave of absence had been obtained from proper authority. In view of this fact the officers and members of the several companies are acquitted of blame in the premises. It is proper, in this connection to state that Captain Bobbitt and Sergeants Roberts and Bobbitt and Private E. T. Jones, of Company E, returned and remained in camp until given leave in regular way by the officers commanding the camp; and also that the detachment of Company K that left before the 28th went under proper authority.

7. This was the first, and I trust may be the last occurrence of the kind in the State Guard. Cheerful obedience to orders has always characterized the organization, and to this fact is largely due the high estimation in which it is held by the public. Discipline is essential in all military bodies. Without it the State Guard would be worse than useless. By means of it the Guard has become an institution of recognized value to the State, and only by means of it can it retain the confidence and good will of the people which it has hitherto won for itself.

A. M. SCALES,
Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

The Cyclone of August 25th.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, the Wilmington *Star* and other papers South as far as Florida, give fearful accounts of the great hurricane that passed along the Atlantic Coast on Tuesday last. At this season, after the long hot weather, we naturally look for the equinoctial, but this storm was not of that character. The first place it visited was Florida, but it does not appear then to have attained its height, although much damage was done; for when it reached Charleston on the morning of the 25th the wind was blowing at the rate of forty to fifty miles per hour, which was increased to seventy; here the destruction of property was fearful, houses unroofed, the spires of churches blown away, the wharfs of the city almost destroyed. On Sullivan's Island the destruction was immense, but not attended by loss of life.

At Wilmington much damage was done, but the storm seems to have lost some of its fury before reaching that city, still the destruction of property is considerable, and it was far from being a welcome visitor. The *News and Courier* gives the following account of affairs the day after the storm:

The day after the storm, although not so rich in sensational incident as the preceeding day, dawned upon a community which as if by one accord were fully alive to the necessities and requirements of the occasion. The derangements, accidents and misfortunes of the cyclone's work were so generally distributed over the length and breadth of the city that there was scarcely a single home which did not bear the impress of the destroying work of the storm. It was sad enough, indeed, to wander in the waste places yesterday and note the many things of beauty which had been marred or swept away by the remorseless and blind fury of the hurricane. The appearence of the city yesterday morning at sunrise was like a battlefield strewn with the dead and dying of the conflict of the day before. The day was ushered in with a cloudless sky and the peaceful serenity of the heavens contrasted vividly with the scene below. The night succeeding the day of the storm was one of quiet and magnificent beauty. A dead calm set in about 9 o'clock and from that hour until yesterday morning peace and truce with the warring winds reigned supreme.

A SCENE OF WRECK AND RUIN.

An early and leasurely stroll along and among the ruins showed that the great American cyclone is a respecter of neither persons nor things that stand in its disastrous track. Along the Cooper River the waves urged on by the resistless enemy of the gale had piled up in the most incongruous fashion all the detached material that had been torn and wrested from their solid foundations. From the river the scene along the wharves was simply indescribable. The wharves themselves had been changed into an indistinguishable mass of ruins, and the thousand and one things that had ridden the waves were heaped upon them and abandoned by the receding tide. As far as eye could see there was nothing visible which did not bear upon it the visible signs of the tremendous force of the cyclone. The ragged roofs of innumeraible houses, tottering and broken chimneys, the gaping breaks in the warehouses, the mountains of foreign material in the docks and on the wharves and the dismantled condition of craft without number made up a scene which it is the good fortune of Charleston to witness but seldom.

ON THE ASHLEY.

From the Ashley River there could be seen a similar condition of affairs. Along the whole river front there were abundant indications of the encroachments of the tide which had washed up and beached everything within its reach. At the lumber yards a more chaotic state of things could hardly be imagined, Rafts, sawed lumber, shingles, huge logs and all the stock in trade at such establishments had been lifted by the force of the tide and hurled one upon the other with all the indiscriminating rage of the winds and waves.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE BATTERY.

Along the battery, east and south, things had in most respects returned to their normal condition. The gravest injuries, however, were still patent, and the battered parapet of the sea wall and the beds of the unwonted rivers that ran on South Bay sufficiently indicated the subturning and ruinous power of the recent storm.

THE STREETS STREWN WITH DEBRIS.

On the streets lay the abundant debris of the cyclone. The shower of slates that had fallen still remained and the bricks and mortar still remained from the ruined chimneys and copings along the streets. On each side of many of the thoroughfares the fallen limbs and scattered foliage had been collected and formed, as it were, avenues through which were visible the fallen trunks of stout and ancient trees that had braved the lightening and storms of half a century. Here and there could be seen, twisted around the telegraph or telephone lines, the fantastic forms of tin roofing that had been contorted in their flight through the air by the violence of the wind. At other places along the wires masses of green leaves and twigs had been deposited and impaled, as it were, upon the wires. In scores of places the wires had been snapped asunder and trailed upon the ground, half buried by the broken limbs of broken trees. Vast rolls of tin which fell to the ground were piled up along the pavements, and in fact on nearly every square yard of any street there was something to show that very few localities had escaped the visitation.

WHY HE STOLE STAMPS.—The late Republican postmaster at Centre Lincolnville, Maine, one Dunton, whose recent appointment by the Postmaster General while under arrest has been commented upon by Republicans, has been given a prominence to which he certainly is not entitled. A few days ago, however he made statements which afford commentors an opportunity to cite his experience as one fitted to point a moral if not to adorn a tale.

That Dunton stole postage stamps is admitted by him, and the fact has become, by Republican comment, public property; but why he committed the offense is left to him to disclose. It appears from his statement that while serving as assistant postmaster last year he was heavily assessed by the Republican managers for both the State and Federal campaigns, and that he had made up his mind to get even with the world and the party by stealing from the Government.

Having given his money, without consideration, to the political party which represented and was supposed to be synonymous with the Government, he saw no reason why he should not reimburse himself out of the Governments, postage stamps, and he was utterly unable to see why he should be arrested for so doing. He felt that it was in the usual order of things for him as a Government officer to pay money to the Republican party for party purposes and that he committed no offense in making good the amount out of funds belonging to that same Government which he had every reason to believe was the same thing as the Republican party.—*Washington Post*

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A Washington correspondent of the *News and Observer* says: Charles S. Kingsley, a veteran of the late war, returned to his home a few days ago for the first time since he enlisted, having been for twenty years confined in an insane asylum at Washington. He was wounded twenty-three times in battle. He has the use of but one leg and one arm. He was shot once in the mouth, the ball coming out at the corner of the left eye. The wound he received in the head necessitated its being held together by three silver plates. It was soon after this operation that he became insane. A short time ago it was discovered that the cause of his insanity was one of the plates pressing on his brain. The defect was remeded, and he gradually recovered his reason, and came out of a living death of 20 years. All that has transpired in that long interval is a blank to him, the war memories being to him as yesterday. His papers will entitle him to a pension of $73 a month and back pension $20,000. He found his family in destitute circumstances.

A little child that had been apparently dead for fifteen hours at Detroit, rose up Friday out of its coffin in a sort of miraculous way. Other cases of a similar nature have recently attracted attention, speaking words of warning against too hasty burials —*News and Observer*.

CHOLERA.—*Madrid Sept.* 1.—There was 3,669 new cases of cholera, and 1,120 deaths from the diseases, reported yesterday.

Letter from Harnett.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, Aug. 27, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The members of the Harnett County Agricultural Club held their annual meeting to-day at McNeill's Grove, their usual place of meeting. This grove is situated upon the land of the late Col. A. S. McNeill, near the Cape Fear River, which makes the place of easy access to the people on both sides.

THE SPEECH

was delivered by Professor Jno. A. Cameron, of our county, and was both scholarly and instructive. Prof. Cameron is a gentleman of high literary attainments, and his address to-day was highly creditable to him and profitable to his audience. Dr, John McCormick was called upon and made, a short appropriate speech. D. H. McLean, Esq., was called upon made, as usual, a good short speech. He said that he always had been a corn buyer until he joined the agricultural club, and he had sold corn every year since.

THE DINNER

was—well what shall I say of it. Bountiful to profusion, and of the very best as to quality; indeed the best we have ever had, although all have been good.

THE CROWD

was large in point of number, and made up largely of our best and most enterprising citizens. It was truly gratifying to see the evidences of interest which were manifested to-day. The wives and daughters of our farmers were there in large numbers, and besides lending the charm of their presence to the occasion, added to the pleasure of the day by arranging with artistic taste the bountifully laden table. It can be safely asserted that not one of the large crowd went away unsatisfied, or regretful that he had attended. After dinner the members of the club assembled for the election of officers. B. F. Shaw was elected President, J. P. Hodges, Dr. John McCormick and N. S Stewart Vice Presidents; D H. McLean, Secretary, and D. S. Williams, Treasurer.

After the adjournment of the club the crowd were entertained with very fine music by a String Band composed of young gentlemen from Wake county, who kindly tendered their services for the occasion.

We were glad to meet several ladies and gentlemen from Cumberland, who seemed to enjoy themselves.

Good rains within the last few days which will improve late corn very much.

S.

Industrial Progress of Two Weeks.

The Baltimore *Manufactures' Record* says that the last two weeks of the last month of summer despite the usual dullness to be expected, have shown a remarkable activity in the organization of new industrial enterprises throughout the South. The splendid crops have imparted new life to business, and preparations are being made for great activity in industrial and trade circles. Among the most important enterprises reported by the *Manufacturers' Record* during the last two weeks have been: In Alabama a $300,000 company to build a large elevator storage warehouse and flour mill at Montgomery; a 200,000 bushel grain elevator; a company to develop a seaport near Mobile, construct a 28 mile railroad, build wharves, &c.; a furniture factory at Calera; carriage factory at Eufaula; sash and door factory at Gadsden; foundry at Selma, and foundry and machine shops at Sheffield. In Florida a $500,000 lumber company, an ice factory at St. Augustine and another at Tampa, and probably exetnsive additions to railroad machine shops at Palatka. In Georgia, a cotton seed oil mill at Columbus will double its capacity; at Macon work has commenced on a large fertilizer factory: Atlanta is to have a large piano factory at a reported cost of $75,000; a carriage factory has been organized at Elberton; a $20,000 ice factory company at Savannah, and many saw mills, flour mills, gins, &c. Kentucky has at Bellevue a $20,000 light company; at Greenup a spoke factory is going up; arrangements have been about completed for very extensive coal mining and shipping operations near Cloverport by English capitalists; in Louisville a $100,000 railroad switch manufactory has been organized; Crittenden contract let for a large flour mill. In Maryland there is a $200,000 mining and milling company; a $100,000 hedge-fence company, $300,000 being put into bottling works, building of a glass factory commenced, soapstone quarries and mill put into operation, three canning factories, a flour mill and a saw mill being built. Mississippi has a $30,000 canning factory company at Mississippi City, a large canning factory at Handsborough, and at Grenda a compress is being erected. North Carolina is adding to her tobacco factories by new ones to be built at Winston and Asheville; in Wilminton a $500,000 creosoting oil manufactory has been organized, and in the mining sections there are important developements. In Tennessee an extensive shoe factory, and possibly two, will be started at Nashville; preperations are being made to build a furniture factory in Mayville; a furniture factory is under construction at Rogerville; a marble quarry is being opened near the same place; an ice factory at Clarksville will be doubled in capacity; machine shops at Chattanooga will be enlarged; a machine shop is to be started in Nashville, and quite a number of small enterprises throughout the State. In Virginia a $100,000 company has commenced the developement of a granite quarry near Richmond, where from 200 to 1,000 hands will be given employment. The foregoing is merely a condensed summary of a few of the most important enterprises reported in two weeks only, by the *Manufacturers' Record*. It shows something of the activity now prevailing in the establishment of new industries in the South, even during what is usually a dull summer month, and gives promise of what may be expected during the fall and winter.

It is reported that the colored voters in Virginia are not supporting Mahone and Wise with enthusiasm. They have called a Convention to consult. They find that the Democratic party is not such a scare crow. Senator Riddleburger openly denounces negro suffrage.

The newspapers of the world have just been reckoned up at 35,000, thus giving one to every 28,000 inhabitants.

State Items.

Monroe is to have a $20,000 Court House.

The no fence party in Wake seem determined to resist the law

The corn crop over the Blue Ridge is reported to be the best ever made.

The new census give Salisbury a population of 3,500.

Work preparatory to rebuilding the Randleman Manf. Co. has commenced.

The Statesville *American* is to be revived at Statesville the first week in Sept. Mr. E. B. Drake is to be the editor.

Architects are making plans and specications for a new Chemical and Mining Labartaory at Chapel Hill.

The Murfreesboro *Index* says the tobacco crop of North Carolina for the present year is the largest ever known.

There has not been a case of fever at Webster, Jackson county, for over thirty years.

Asheville claims over 8,000 souls and the *Citizen* adds, a good many who have no souls.

A Granville farmer who plowed with an ox has just sold his tobacco made on four acres for a little over $1,700.

Miss Mary J. Powell, of Richmond county, who recently died, left a legacy of $600 to Wake Forest College.

The Secretary of State has sent out to day throughout Spain.
the registers of deeds of the different counties 3,175 deeds for land sold for taxes and bought in by the State.

Judge Ruffin, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, has been in declining health for some time, and reports of him are not encouraging.

The King's Mountain Tin Mine, owned by Dr. Dabney, State chemist, Raleigh; Judge Avery, of Morganton, and Capt. Bell, of King's Mountain, will shortly resum work, when it is expected they will ship the ore to England, as they have received an order for a lot of it.

Andrew Smith, Ludwig Hansen and others, in Wilmington, N. C., have organized the Carolina Oil & Creosote Co., capital stock $500,000, to manufacture creosote oil and preserve wood by patented processes. The present works of Hansen & Smith will be made the basis of operations for a while.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

Immigration commissioner Patrick leaves the city to-day with comprehensive exhibits of the State's resources which will be displayed at fourteen county fairs in the State of Pennsylvania. They will without doubt accomplish great good for us in directing attention to the advantages the State offers immigrants of intelligence, energy, and some means.—*News and Observer.*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 27.—A colored camp meeting, held by the Northern Methodists (colored) at Piney Hill, Rutherford county, was attacked by an armed body of Zion Methodists (col.), and fired into. The Northern Methodists fled, seven of them being badly wounded. The invaders then collected the effects of the routed party, piled them up and made a bonfire of them.

AN OLD RELIC.—Mr. Thomas Brewer showed us a few days ago an old broad-axe which was picked up at Cornwallis's camp at Ramsey's mills, now Lockville, in 1781. In all probability it was used in building the bridge across Deep River, by which his Lordship escaped Gen. Greene. It is a venerable looking old instrument and bears the crown stamp very plainly upon it.—*Chatham Home.*

Dr. J. R. Zearing, of Chicago, Illinois, arrived in Charlotte yesterday for the purpose of building and equipping a line of street railways in this city. Dr. Zearing means business, does not ask the town or people to give one cent of money, but all he wants is permission to lay his lines and put the cars to running. This granted him, Charlotte will have an excellent street car service before the first of next January.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Senator Vance has made his reputation as a bear hunter by killing a bruin near his place, in Buncombe county, and last week Senator Ransom stepped to the front at Blowing Rock with a five-foot rattlesnake over his shoulders. He killed it, in the old fashioned way, which was with a piece of rotten rail, just as it crawled from beneath Clarke's boarding house. The snake was five feet long, eight inches around and had 17 rattles in addition to the button.—*Chronicle.*

Hal Worth is to be chief Marshal at the State Fair, and he has made the following appointments to assist him in wearing the red and blue sash around: W. P. Batchelor, R. A. Brown, John S. Cunningham, Samuel Dick, W. S. Dockery, E. B. Engelhard, Walter L. Holt, S. M. Pritchett, R. L. Stroud, C. G. Wright, W. S. Halliburton, Thos. S. Keogh, T. J. King, J. D. Murphy, G. B. McGehee, Watt Martin, E. L. Pemberton, Jr., W. W. Patterson, R. S. Smith, E. F. Young.

JUDGE MACRAE.— The Moore *Gazette* says His Honor Judge MacRae, is very much liked by the citizens generally. He is a fine man, and one who fulfills his duty to the letter regardless of consequences. We are glad to know that he will be with us again at the next term of court, for we think it would only take a few visits from him to greatly decrease the rascality in our county. Though strict and unbending in the court room he is a genial, social gentleman, and one to make and retain friends. General satisfaction is expressed at his wise ruling.

The Henderson *Gold Leaf* says in 1882 Mr. E. A. Powell, who lives near Henderson, planted one acre, by measurement, in tobacco. There were 5,000 hills in the lot. On this one acre he made 1,380 pounds of tobacco which he sold for $383.25 net. The year following on the same land he made 1550 pounds, for which he realized $416.85, clear of expenses. Last year on the one acre Mr. Powell made 1,765 pounds of tobacco, which he sold a few days ago for $500, ten cents per hill. This year he has planted the same lot in tobacco and says he expects to get $600 for the crop.

General Items.

Frost at Stanton, Va., on Thursday, August 27th.

Minister Cox has had an audience with with the Sultan.

A war between the United States and Chili is talked of.

Miss Cleveland is likely to be President yet—of Vassar College.

Logan has bought a dictionary and spittoon to begin work on his book.

The supply of the old postal card is exhausted and the new not ready.

Levi P. Morton is looming up as a probable candidate for Governor of New York.

238 officers and men of the German war vessel, *Augusta*, were lost in the Red Sea cyclone.

Joseph E. Bowen, the oldest Mason in the United States, died in Philadelphia Sunday, aged 94 years.

Los Angelos, Cal., has a watermelon weighing 178 pounds, which is to be sent to London.

Six hundred and fifty cases of fraudulent pensions have been discovered in the Chicago office.

Mr. A. J. DeVoe, weather-prophet, predicted the exact time and place of the cyclone that did so much damage on the Atlantic coast.

Ohio will vote at its next election for an amendment to the State constitution changing the time of State elections from October to November.

Steamer *Etruria* has made the quickest trip from Queenstown to New York on record: 6 days and five hours. Average speed 20 miles per hour.

The Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Saratoga on September 22, two days before the Democratic Convention, and in the same hall.

P. H. Dowling, a Toledo Postmaster, has left the Republican party, because it appeals to sectional passion, and he does not wish to be "an offensive partisan."

Bishop Keane, of Richmond declares that Mr. Keiley's rejection by Austria is an honor. He hopes the Government will compensate him for what he looses financially, and assures him that he receives the sympathy of all the right-minded Catholics in the United States.

A WESTERN DISCOVERY.—*Chicago Aug.* 28.—A morning paper here publishes a special dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, announcing that a gentleman of that place has discovered that the existence of the human soul can be demonstrated by microscopic tests, and that the soul has shape, dimensions and other characteristics pertaining to the human body. In fact its counterpart in form is invisible to the eye, but visible through the microscopee.

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE
TAYLOR'S
CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Consumption: and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Use DR. BIGGERS' HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Children Teething. For sale by all druggists.

September 3, 1885. 134-1y

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NEW YORK, August 21st, 1885.

Referring to the following letter, I would say that I have consolidated the business of E. J. HALE & SON with that of

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Where I shall be pleased to receive your orders and to see you when in New York.

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Yours truly,
CHARLES K. DABNEY.
Late E. J. Hale & Son.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
BY P. M. HALE,
PRINTER TO THE STATE.

Raleigh, N. C., August 1885.

Mr. Charles K. Dabney was with the old firm of E. J. Hale & Son from its beginning in New York to its ending with the death of Mr. Hale; since that time he has owned and continued its business under the firm name, according to New York Laws. He finds it convenient and useful to consolidate the business of the firm with that of Messrs. Agar, Hamblin & Co., and with increased facilities will be able, if that be possible, to give more thorough satisfaction than ever to the friends and customers who have dealt with E. J. Hale & Son in New York for the past twenty years. He will continue to supply customers and the trade generally Stephens' School History of the United States, and the other publications of E. J. Hale & Son.

I heartily commend him to the confidence and favor of the old House's friends.

P. M. HALE,
Surviving Partner of E. J. Hale & Son.
September 3, 1885. 134-4t

Headquarters
COLUMN,
G. A. THOMSON, Prop'r.
PRICES AND VARIETY MAKE IT
HEADQUARTERS.

You can buy at Manufacturers Prices, saving freight and drayage—*quite an item*—

Railroad Mills Snuff and Scotch Snuffs,
Star and American Lyes,
Horsford's Bread Preparation,
Durham's "Ladies Choice" Snuff,
Patapsco Baking Powders,
Ralph's Scotch Sweet Snuff,
Sims' Baking Powders,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
All Right and City Gem Soaps,
"DuPonts" F. F. F. Powder.

These are goods with established prices, and are sold any and everywhere at the same, and ONE PRICE. ANY MERCHANT will save all he can. Freight and Drayage is a good margin alone.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Epicurians

Can appreciate my
BUTTERS,
a fresh arrival EVERY WEEK—carefully examined, of Elegant
CREAMERY,
and carefully selected SUET, for Cooking or Culinary purposes.

CHEESE:
Full Cream "Tar Bell," the delight of every one.

MACARONI:
Pure Italian—in 1-16 packages—fresh, and a beauty.

MACKEREL:
New catch—A No. 1 Mess, as fine as ever offered. No. 2—Handsome; No. 3, very cheap for quality.

BEEF:
Fulton Market BONELESS, and Dried for chipping.

HAMS:
Sugar (mild) cured, California and North Carolina—Selected with much care.

FLOUR:
Thomson's Imperial Family,
Thomson's Improved Choice,
Thomson's Extra and State Goods.

YOU MAY FIND
Wax Candles and Wax Matches, Stove Polish, Blacking, Ink, Paper, Envelopes, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags—any Size, Paper Twine, Cotton Twine, Spool Thread, Ball Thread, Spun Yarn and Sheeting, Cotton Batting,
IN STOCK.

You
Can buy for 10 cents more Tin Ware at
HEADQUARTERS
than any house in the city. Examine
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.
My HOME LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY
YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Wood and Willow-Ware
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your Groceries and Provisions
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for at
HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

CHILDREN,
Bring your Parents or Pennies
To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco
will find
HEADQUARTERS.

Beautifully Burned.
If anything burned can be beautiful,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S
Rio, Laguyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.
Sept. 3. 134-tf

The Poor
NEED TO FIND
HEADQUARTERS.
The Rich
KNOW
HEADQUARTERS.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
September 3, 1885. 134-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 3, 1885

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. BENTON—Alone.
N. OWENS—Excursion.
STRAUSS BROS—New Store.
H. R. NOVITZKY—Clothing.
Mrs. H. C. DODD—For Rent.
Mrs. WILBUR G. HALL—Music.
G. A. THOMSON—Headquarters.
FRANK THORNTON—Cotton Pickers.
FRANK THORNTON—The Thousands.
FRANK THORNTON—Devlin Samples.
AGAR, HAMBLIN & Co—Consolidation.
J. C. STEDMAN—Valuable Store for Sale.
WALTER A. TAYLOR—Cherokee Remedy.
LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—A Card.
STANDARD DRAMATIC CO.—Williams Hall.

ABOUT TOWN.

NEW MAGISTRATE.—Mr. J. W. Emmett, of Rockfish Township, has been appointed Magistrate in the place of A. A. Harrington, Esq., resigned.

FRANK ROYALS.—Frank Royals, who is charged with the murder of Chance, and was reported as in Lenoir jail, has not yet been returned to this county.

ASSISTANT MARSHAL.—Mr. E. L. Pemberton has been appointed by the Chief Marshal of the State Fair, Mr. Hal Worth, one of his assistants. A good thing to be popular.

BIG WATERMELONS.—Henry Collins, has been bringing to market some fine watermelons, many weighing 45, 46 and 48 pounds. He is one of the most successful farmers in the market-gardening line that we have.

LOSS BY FIRE.—We regret to learn that Mr. William Robinson's Drug Store, with all its contents, at Texarkana, Arkansas, was destroyed by fire in the late conflagration in that city. Mr. Robinson's loss is about $4,000 above insurance. 83 houses were destroyed.

SHOOTING AT SHOE HEEL.—On Saturday last a difficulty occured between Mr. McNair and O'Daniel of Shoe Heel, during the progress of the difficulty McNair shot and wounded O'Daniel, it was at first thought seriously, but later reports are favorably to his recovery.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—The Circulating Library is established. Books all ready for subscribers. The larger the number of subscribers, the larger the number of books, so induce your friend to subscribe. Libraries have now been established in Fayetteville, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Durham, Greensboro, Salisbury and Asheville. It is a cheap way of getting good literature.

NEW COTTON.—Some five or six bales of new cotton have been brought to market. We understand that the staple is not strictly good middling, as the dry weather has forced the opening. The first bales were brought in by Messrs. J. and O. Evans, Mr. Downing and Thos. H. Maultsby.

FIRE AT CAMERON.—On Monday night a fire broke out in the store of the Messrs. Muse Bros., completely destroying their store and stock of goods; also the stores of Poole, Thaggard and the Hotel kept by Mr. Britton. The Muse Bros., who slept in the store, had barely time to escape. Their stock valued at from $7,000 to $10,000, was completely destroyed. It is thought the store was set on fire.

HOPS.—Mr. Jos. A. Worth has shown us a sample of his Hops. They are certainly fine. Mr. Worth is delighted with the experiment, and will enter more largely into its culture next season. He says he used skinned poles, fifteen feet high, at first he feared that the gathering would be troublesome, but they ripen from the lower end, and gradually to the top, and he found the skinned poles just the thing, as he could slip the vines down just as he needed. So in planting hops, use skinned poles—they will entwine themselves around glass itself.

PERSONAL.—Miss Lula Hart, of Wilmington, N. C., is visiting her friend, Miss Belle Alderman, of Fayetteville.

Mr. Thos. H. Pemberton, Express Messenger between Raleigh and Norfolk, spent a few days with us last week.

Maj. W. M. S. Dunn, General Superintendent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, returned on Saturday, having been detained at home by sickness for the past two months. He is much improved and ready for work.

President J. A. Gray is in the city.

TO PATRONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Mr. H. McD. Robinson, our County Superintendent, requests us to ask all of those who may feel interested in the welfare of the schools to meet and recommend three school committeemen for their respective school districts for the ensuing two years. Let the acting committees see that the people are called together at some convenient place, and let the people select for school committee men intelligent and just men who will give their personal attention to the school interests of their districts. Upon the ability and fidelity of the committees will depend in a great measure the success of the schools. Committees are requested to notify Mr. Robinson in writing on or before next Monday of the names of the persons recommended, their postoffice address, their township, number of school district, and whether white or colored.

The Standard Dramatic Company that entertained our people so pleasantly last spring will give a series of their entertainments at Williams Hall next week. Their prices too are within the reach of all.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—We have often urged upon our people the necessity of forming a Building and Loan Association, that our experience in such matters would teach us how to avoid the troubles we had. We have always been an advocate of such an institution, and still think that many might here invest their small sums to advantage. A member of an association in Charlotte writes to the OBSERVER that "the fact is undisputable that well governed building and loan associations do more to advance the material interests of communities than any other agency that can be employed. I believe it is equally incontrovertible that Charlotte has derived incalculable benefits from these institutions, and benefits of a permanent character. We have several of these associations in operation in our midst, all of which are reported in a prosperous condition, and guided and controlled by able management." The experience of our Charlotte people is worth considering. Who will start the move here?

ART LOAN EXHIBITION.—This novel and interesting exhibition given by the ladies of the Benevolent Society at Brandt's Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, was worthy of the patronage it received. To speak of a thing of the past is useless, but we were so impressed with the gathering together of so many articles of historic value, of works of art, of both modern and ancient time, of costumes worn by men and women of past generations, of the crockery and silver ware, and a host of other things that have been treasured up and kept sacred in memory of former generations, that we feel that it would be amiss, if not unjust, to the ladies who had worked so nobly to gather them, for our pleasure and profit, not to say we were pleased. There were some odd things there, especially the costumes, that caused a smile to pass gently over the countenance of the younger, but there were so many things of local interest, that brought to mind the actors of the past, that we felt as if a chapter in the history of our town was here placed in pantomime before us. It was an exhibition worthy of the labor bestowed, and all who went were well repaid for the pleasure they had.

THE LECONTE PEAR.—Mr. J. S. Breece has presented us with some beautiful specimens of this famous Pear. This pear is of Southern origin, is delicious in flavor, and we think will prove more hardy, better adapted to our soil and climate than any other. Mr. Breece writes us that,

"We now have the opportunity of testing the fruit of the LeConte Pear. From the usual custom of exaggerating the value of fruits by those who have trees for sale, and from disparaging statements by others, I was afraid the LeConte would not prove of acceptable quality. Compared with the Bartlett, it is nearly as good—in size, not quite as large; in outline and appearance it is superior; time of ripening about ten days later. This variety has but one serious fault: it begins to grow and bloom too early. Its early blooming subjects it to greater danger of the frosts, and its early growth renders late transplanting more liable to failure. It is claimed by persons with an eye to business, that the LeConte is not successful on other than its own roots. My oldest trees of it are top-grafted on Louise Bonne De Jersey stocks, and although of the most vigorous growth, they have not outgrown the stocks. The L. B. D. Jersey is very apt to blight, but used as a stock, it has not affected the LeConte."

Thomas county, Georgia, says the *News and Courier*, is headquarters for the LeConte pear. There are, in that county, hundreds of thousands of LeConte pear trees, ranging from one to seventeen years old, and they are so valuable that fruit growers have been heard to say that they would not take one hundred dollars apiece for their trees, as the sales of the fruit have averaged them 15 per cent annually on that sum since the trees were nine years old.

Sundry Observations.

The river has risen about 10 feet.

Sow Turnips.

Cotton is badly injured.

Cotton picking has fairly begun.

Boats have now resumed their regular trips.

The rain will help the late crops.

Forty convicts have been sent to the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

The annual Farmer's Dinner takes place to-morrow at Idaho. We hope to be there.

We hear that Fayetteville is soon to have a Laundry.

Last Tuesday was the perfection of pleasant weather.

Mr. R. A. Nimmock's building is nearly completed—not sufficient for us to describe.

Judge MacRae is holding court in Robeson this week.

Don't forget the Hospital meeting this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Our merchants are getting their Fall stocks and expect a large trade.

Col. J. S. Morrison, former Superintendent of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, spent a day in town this week.

The excursion train to Asheville reached that place with between eight and nine hundred people. No accident.

Tuesday's storm has only made a crack in the back-bone of the weather. It is still warm.

Fannie McAlister, colored, was badly burned on Sunday last by the careless use of kerosene.

A large store is to be built near the railroad, and a dwelling on the old Martine lot just above the Starr residence.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on the 24th, begining at 1:15 A. M.; ending at 4:22 A. M. It will be visible to those who are up.

Can nothing be done to prevent the pistol firing at night, in the streets and suburbs of our town. It is a terrible nuisance, and the offenders should be made to suffer for it.

Mr. Charles Haigh has finished the brick work of his new building, and it makes a handsome appearance—adding much to the beauty of Hay street.

The excursion to Danville, Va., on the 29th, will be a fine opportunity to many to visit this thriving town in Virginia, at cheap rates.

Mr. I. B. Hawley has taken charge of the Shoe Department in Mr. Thornton's store. Mr. Hawley's hosts of friends will rejoice that he has gone back to his old trade.

The town authorities intend having the faces of the Town Clock replaced with new and handsome ones. The present ones are so worn and decayed that they are not worth fixing up.

The work of preparing the trestle and road bed from above the water tank to Lutterloh's corner is being rapidly pushed by the contractor on this end of the Wilson Short Cut line.

The case of Julius Luck, which was to be tried at Moore court last week, was continued on affidavit of the defendant on account of absence of witnesses. The prisoner has been transferred to Cumberland jail, as the jail in Moore is pronounced unsafe.

Work on the foundation for the piers of the new railroad bridge on the East side of the Cape Fear river, was stopped on Monday on account of high water. The piers on this side are above the present rise, and work goes on.

The railroad people not only showed enterprise, but a desire to accommodate, when they sent a special train for ice on Wednesday evening last, but it was for the ladies, and nobody can resist them. *Don't you wish you were a woman?*

Mr. Harden, the contractor on the Wilson Short Cut, says his force are hard at work in the Big Swamp on the East side of the Cape Fear, and the growth of gum and cypress is perfectly immense. This swamp, if properly drained, would make the finest corn land in Cumberland county.

Immense quantities of young Doves are being killed near town in fields where small grain has been planted; some persons killing as many as thirty or forty. This is the only season of the year that Doves are fit to eat; later on the flesh being too tough for the mastigation of any one but an Indian or Esquimaux.

Mr. F. W. Thornton's new building is far enough completed for all to see what an immense structure it is to be, but Mr. Thornton has by past experience shown that he is always up to the times; he sees that Fayetteville is growing, he has heretofore carried immense stocks, but when this is filled, as it soon will be, it will be the largest and handsomest dry goods store in the State, if not in the South. We will give a full description when completed.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville Stands adjourned to meet at Salem Church, Moore County, N. C., Thursday, October 1st, 1885, at 11 o'clock, M.

J. P. MCPHERSON, S C.

MARRIED.

GEDDIE—FISHER—In this town, on the 31st ult., by J. C. Poe, Esq., Mr. BERNICE GEDDIE to Miss CHARLOTTE FISHER. No cards.

DIED.

MURCHISON—On the 25th Aug., at Holly Hill, Manchester, her family home, IDA MURCHISON, daughter of the late Duncan Murchison, in the 39th year of her age. She was a child of the covenant and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and leaves the odor of good deeds as a legacy to her kindred and friends.

McLELLAN—In Black River Township, on the 8th of Aug., Mrs. SARAH MCLELLAN, widow of Archibald McLellan, deceased, in the 74th year of her age. Mrs. McLellan's maiden name was McDonald. Both of these families are justly esteemed for their benevolence of character and genuine hospitality. Mrs. McLellan was an esteemed member of the Presbyterian church, and leaves a name without reproach. PASTOR.

WOOTEN—At Brightville, Lenoir county, Aug 27th, Capt. ROBT. W. WOOTEN, a native of Fayetteville, N. C., in the 70th year of his age. Capt. Wooten served in Col. Avery's Regiment during the war.

COUNCIL—In Marion county, S. C., on the 5th Aug., after a long and painful illness, Miss SARAH JANE COUNCIL, aged 67 years. She had been a member of the Methodist church for a number of years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN THE MORNING IS THE BEST TIME to take Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. See directions on the bottle.

"I Don't Feel Like Work."

It makes no difference what business you are engaged in: whether you are a preacher, a merchant, a mechanic, a lawyer or a common laborer, you can't do your work well while you are half sick. Thousands try to, but all in vain. How much better to keep your organs in good order by taking Parker's Tonic when you feel "a little out of sorts." It would be money in your pocket. One hour of good, rejoicing health is worth half a dozen hours full of languor and pain.

The Uncertainty of Mundane Affairs.

The world would go on very much the same if we should be away as if we were here. One man leaves, another takes his place; but Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., are faithful to their engagement, to conduct in person the grand monthly drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, La. Their presence and entire supervision are a sure guarantee of the honesty of the management. The next (the 184th grand monthly) will take place on September 8, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

How He Got a Position.

"I applied for a position in a banking house in Wall street six months ago, and although I proved my competency, they would not take me. I had been down on my back and looked old and shabby. An idea struck me, I got up a new growth of hair with Parker's Hair Balsam raised a decent suit of clothes, applied again, and they took me in a minute." So writes a clerk with $2,000 salary. The moral is plain. Parker's Hair Balsam gives a person a new face.

Plain Questions.

Mythical ideas are fanning the public brow with the breath of prejudice, ignorance and humbuggery. Have you the remotest idea that your scrofula was created by the use of potash and mercury? No matter what the cause, B. B. B. is the peer of all other remedies. Do you presume that your troublesome catarrh is the result of mineral poisoning! B. B. B. is the quickest remedy. Are your chronic ulcers and boils and sores the result of potash and mercury? Medical gentlemen will not tell you so, but B. B. B. is the only sovereign remedy. Were your terrible kidney troubles created by mineral poisoning? Not a bit of it, but B. B. B. has proven to be a reliable remedy. Are your skin diseases, your eczema, dry tetter, etc., the effect of too much potash and mercury? The medical profession are the best judges, and they say nay, but B. B. B. makes more pronounced cures than all other preparations combined. 132-1m

YOUR KIDNEYS.

They Need Your Immediate Attention.

HERE'S A CASE.

For six long, dreary years I have been a great sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys, which failed to be cured by physicians or advertised medicines.

I began to feel I could never secure relief, as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars without success

The disease was so excruciating that it often prevented me from performing my daily duty. I was advised to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and one single bottle, costing $1, gave me more relief than all the combined treatment I had ever received.

Its action on the kidneys is simply wonderful, and any one who needs a real, speedy and harmless kidney medicine should not hesitate to give B. B. B. a trial. One bottle will convince any one.

C. H ROBERTS,
Atlanta Water Works.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

I am a merchant of Atlanta, and am near 60 years of age. My kidneys have been inactive and irregular for many years, attended with excruciating pain in the small of the back. At times I became too nervous to attend to business. My case had all the attention that money could secure, but only to result in a complete failure.

B. B. B. was recommended, and to say that its action on me was magical would be a mild term. One bottle made me feel like a new man—just like I was young again. In all my life I never used so powerful and potent a remedy. For the blood and the kidneys it is the best I ever saw, and one bottle will force any one to praise it.

132 1m A. L. D.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@5
Sides,	7@7½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	5½@6½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7½@8½	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	6@6½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BUTTER—		Sole,	25@29
North Carolina,	20@25	Harness,	28@32
Northern,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@50
COFFEE—		NAILS—	
Java,	20@25	10 penny—basis	$2.60
Rio,	10@12	PORK—	7@8
COTTON YARN—	90	POTATOES—	
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Sweet,	00@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	Irish, new	50@60
EGGS—	15@16	SALT—	1.00@1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Coffee,	6½@0
Wes. Fam.	4.75@7.00	Granulated,	7½@8½
FODDER—	85@95	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
GRAIN—		SHUCKS—	45@00
Corn,	75@80	TALLOW—	5@6
Oats,	45@55	WOOL—	15@00
Rye,	@ 90	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	75@.85	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
HAY—	75@1.25	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. D. STARR,
DEALER IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	28½@29 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, September 1—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 31 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 87½ cts. for Strained and 90 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady at $1.60 for Soft and $1.10 for Hard, with sales at quotations.

New Store! New Goods!

STRAUSS BRO'S

ARE READY FOR BUSINESS, HAVING JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT LINE OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

DRY GOODS

—AND—

NOTIONS,

Hats, Caps, &c.

Trunks and Valises,

Boys and Children's Suits

A SPECIALTY.

We would cordially invite the public to examine OUR GOODS and be convinced that

Strauss Bro's

WILL TAKE THE LEAD in LOW PRICES!

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL, WHERE YOU WILL FIND

The Latest Styles

IN EVERY DAPARTMENT!

STRAUSS BRO'S,
Opposite Post Office.
September 3, 1885. 134-1m

DEVLIN SAMPLES.

FALL AND WINTER SAMPLES FOR CUSTOM-made Garments now ready. Come and look at them. Fit and Prices guaranteed.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
Kyle's Corner.
September 3, 1885. 134-1t

For Rent!

THAT DESIRABLE SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, on Green Street, next to Eccles' bridge. Possession given at once. Apply to

MRS. H. C. DODD.
Sept 3, 1885. 134-tf

THE THOUSANDS

of patrons of ZIEGLER'S Fine Shoes, in this vicinity, will find ample cause to congratulate themselves, as well as

Ziegler Bro's,

on the MOST PERFECT and ELEGANT Styles of goods ever introduced in America.

I Have Just Received

A VERY FULL and COMPLETE assortment of these INCOMPARABLE Goods. It is useless to add more, as everyone wishing the LATEST STYLE, and FINEST SHOE Manufactured, enquire, without hesitancy, for Ziegler's.

Pardon Me

for again calling your attention to the fact that I am still

Sole Agent

for the sale of ZIEGLER'S SHOES in Fayetteville, and am THE ONLY PARTY HERE who can obtain them direct from the Manufacturers.

FRANK THORNTON,
KYLE'S CORNER.
September 3, 1885. 134-1t

OPERA HOUSE
NEXT WEEK.

A $1 Performance for 25c.

STANDARD DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Admission 25c.
Reserved Seats without Extra Charge.

The managers wish it distinctly understood, that while they have cut the prices of Admission to one fourth their usual prices, there will be no cut in the Performance.

SEATS NOW ON SALE at the BOOK-STORE.
September 3, 1885. 134-1t

EXCURSION
—FROM—
Bennettsville, S. C.,
—TO—
DANVILLE, VA.

There will be an EXCURSION from Bennettsville via Fayetteville and Greensboro to Danville, on the

29th of September.

There will be a

Car for White People

that may wish to go.

From Bennettsville, $3.50.
" Shoe Heel, 3.00.
" Fayetteville, 2.50.

N. OWENS,
Manager.
September 3, 1885. 134-2t

Cotton Pickers.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 BALES 8 OUNCE DUCK,

expressly for Bags for Cotton Pickers and Cotton Sheets for Gin Men.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
Kyle's Corner.
September 3, 1885. 134-1t

Valuable Store for Sale!

UNDER AN ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR Court of Cumberland County, made September 1st, 1885, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, October 15th, 1885, at 12 o'clock M.

The Hurt Store,

situated on North side of Hay Street, in Fayetteville, N. C., a few doors West of Market House, and at present occupied by M. E. Dye, Esq.

The above is one of the most valuable locations for business in Fayetteville.

Also at same time and place, an undivided one-half interest in One Hundred and Thirty-two Acres of Land, lying on or near C. F. & Y. V. R'y, about four miles North-west from Town.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth Cash; balance in six months time, at 8 per cent interest from sale. Title reserved till purchase money is paid.

For further particulars address either of the undersigned.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Commissioner.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1885.
September 3. 134-6t

ALONE!

HAVING BOUGHT OUT MR. E. A. POE'S interest in the firm of J. H. Benton & Co., I intend to continue the

Grocery Business

at the Old Stand, and will keep on hand a Fresh and Select Stock of Groceries, Canned Goods, Cakes, Cigars and Tobacco, and in fact everything kept in a First Class Grocery, which will be sold as low as the times will admit.

Thanking the generous public for past favors, I most respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

J. H. BENTON.
September 3, 1885. 134 tf

A CARD.

THE LADIES OF THE BENEVOLENT SOciety desire to tender their sincere thanks to Mr. Elliott Daingerfield, who kindly acted as their President on the occasion of the Art Loan Exhibition of last week, for his perfect management of the whole affair, and to the other gentlemen who aided in the tasteful arrangement of the Exhibits. Their thanks are also gladly accorded to all those who generously loaned their highly prized articles of Ancient and Modern design, and to the members of the Cornet Band for the delightful music which they so cheerfully rendered, and which added no little to the success of the entertainment.

September 3, 1885. 134-tf

Mrs. Wilbur G. Hall

Will resume her instructions in Music Sepember 14th, 1885.

September 3, 1885. 134-tf

FOR SALE.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS in any quantity for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

Clothing! Clothing!

—AT—

NOVITZKY'S.

I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTH, WHERE I HAVE SELECTED WITH CARE AND WITH AN EYE TO THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE,

An Entire New Stock of

CLOTHING.

As previously announced,

I Have Changed My Business,

AND WILL GIVE MY ATTENTION ENTIRELY TO

CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods.

As I am POSITIVELY the ONLY firm in the city that is

Exclusively in That Line,

You can find in MY STOCK a

BETTER VARIETY of GOODS

—OF THE—

Latest Styles and Fashions,

Than Elsewhere.

CALL AND SEE for YOURSELVES!

H. R. NOVITZKY.

Sepremper 3, 1885. 134-tf

"Huske's F. I. L. I. 1793."

We take great pleasure in giving notice of the above, and at a very early day will have the CIGAR in Store, and we bespeak for our customers a good Cigar. For our Cigar we wish a tremendous sale. No pains shall be spared to make it worthy of its name. It is to be a strictly Five Cent Cigar. For sale by

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Aug. 27. 133 tf

If there is anything that opens the way to a man's heart, it is a good Cigar, and the place to get it is at

A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Brands of Cigars Sold by A. S. H. & CO.:

"King "Bee," "Topsy," "Sweetheart," "Jeanette," "Remembrance," "G. M. T. & Co.," "Neighbors," "Bummers," "Old Southern Principes," "Snowy Ash," "Zeb Vance and Bouquet," "Good Idea."

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Aug. 27. 133 tf

Stop Runaway Boy!

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON Sunday, August 23rd, my son ALBION, 17 years old, height about 5½ feet, light complexion, small freckles, slender build, large nose, scar in forehead caused from kick of horse, quick-spoken, and, at time of leaving, was dressed in light suit of clothes.

All persons are forwarned against harboring or giving him any encouragement whatever. Any violation of my wishes in this respect will be punished to full extent of the law.

Parties with whom he may come in contact are asked to deliver him to any Sheriff of any County to be lodged in jail, or notify me as to his where abouts, so that I may come after him immediately

A liberal reward is offered for his apprehension in addition to my paying all costs.

W. R. WEBB,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 27, 1885. 133-4t.

THE
H. H. H.
HAND SAW.

"This Saw is Fully Warranted, and will be exchanged if it proves defective."

THE PEERLESS AXE
Is also fully guaranteed.

CLIPPER
Glass Blade.

PICK-AXES,
Broad-Axes and Mattocks.

All the above Goods can be found at
A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

Hatchets, Hammers, Planes, Chisels, Gate Latches and Hinges, *Apple Pearers.*

RIM KNOB LOCKS
of Various Styles, all of which will be offered at fair price to purchases.

Potware,
OVENS, SPIDERS, KETTLES, &C.

Nails! Nails! Nails!

Builders take notice of the above, and call at H. H. H.

So numerous are the articles in the Hardware line, we will ask you to call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

MRS. BANKS'S

Bakery and Confectionery!

CENTENNIAL BREAD—Best Quality.
HOME-MADE CANDIES.
CANNED GOODS.
FANCY GROCERIES.

Tea, Coffee, Hominy, Graham Flakes, Spices, Mixed Herbs, Horse-Radish, Celery Salt, Extract Beef, Starch, Starch-Enamel, Soaps, Lye, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars,

Toys, Notions, &c.

August 27, 1885. 133-6m

Spring Hill School,
Richmond County, N. C.
Fall Session Begins the 24th of August, 1885.

COMMUNITY NOTED FOR HEALTHFULness, intelligence and morality of citizens. No whiskey sold within ten miles of the School. A Temperance and Literary Society of 30 years standing offers excellent advantages for improvement in debate and composition. New building with ample accommodation for one hundred pupils. Board and tuition payable at the end of each month. $55 to $60 per session of twenty weeks.

For particulars address
N. D. JOHNSON, Principal,
Montpelier, N. C.
August 27. 133-4t

Administrator's Notice!

HAVING QUALIFIED BEFORE the CLERK of the Superior Court of Cumberland County as Administrator upon the estate of Caswell Lewis, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 5th day of August, 1886. All persons owing said estate will please make payment at once.

Z. B. NEWTON,
Administrator.
August 6, 1885. 130-6t

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices of
MILLINERY, NOTIONS.
AND
FANCY GOODS,
For Cash For 30 Days.

WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS AT

Wholesale Or Retail

FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Call Early.

June 25, 1885. 124-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.

March 26, 1885.

A Bitter Campaign.

The excitement that has been raging for the last ten days over the election of a new leader for the Tomkinsville branch of the Salvation Army to take the place of the late Captain, who died from a hereditary attack of *delirium tremens*, has been partially allayed at last by the elevation of the candidate of the Ananias and Sapphira division to this important position, after the most bitterly personal campaign in the history of the Army. It was evident from the beginning that no ordinary man could obtain the place, and each division of the Army therefore selected its fittest member and prepared for a mighty struggle.

The candidate of the Ananias and Sapphira division possessed qualifications that seemed to entitle him to the first consideration, and his record was a brilliant one. He first figured before the public as a horrible example upon the temperance lecture platform, a position for which he was eminently fitted by temperament and disposition. Indeed, his entire career had been one of which he was justly proud. His friends proudly advanced the fact that he had stolen money and run away from home when he was only eight years old, and that since that time he had not done a stroke of honest work save during the various terms he had served in penal institutions. They pointed with satisfaction to the fact that he had learned to smoke when only 9 years of age, and boasted that he had been twice arrested for drunkenness before he had reached the age of 12 years.

The Tower of the Babel division presented an even more illustrious early record for their candidate. They brought affidavits to prove that his father was a professional housebreaker, who was even then finishing a twenty years' sentence in Sing Sing Prison, and that his mother had served several terms for shoplifting and was a habitual drunkard, whereas the parents of the other candidate were people of entire respectability. This point was bitterly contested, one party claiming that it was more creditable, from the Army's point of view, to break away from early home training than to merely grow into habits influenced by the associations of earliest youth, while the other party insisted that consideration should be shown their candidate for an illustrious parentage, and claimed that the laws of heredity proved that the vices of his ancestors were latent with him. The Tower of Babel division further showed that their candidate had been educated in the House of Refuge, and that he had committed a fairly creditable burglary upon a grocery store when he was but 13 years old, and had been frequently in the police courts on various minor charges before he reached his majority.

Since his twenty-first year, however, his friends were obliged to admit that his career had been less creditable than that of the candidate of the Ananias and Sapphira party, since he had been sentenced to ten years for burglary, and had two years and six months added to his term for inciting a revolt in the prison, while the other candidate had never done a longer term than five years for stealing a watch from a drunken man. The tide of feeling in the Army was consequently strong in favor of the choice of the Ananias and Sapphira division, when the Tower of Babel party advanced the assertion, backed up by certified copies of the records of the court, that their candidate had been tried for mayhem, and though he had been acquitted of the charge he could hardly be considered to blame, since his lawyer had bought up the jury. The Ananias and Sapphira party at once investigated this story, but though they found that the mayhem had been committed under great provocation it turned the tide against their candidate.

There was no time to be lost, and the Ananias and Sapphira party at once issued a circular announcing that their candidate had once been tarred and feathered for robbing and beating a blind woman, that he had frequently been arrested for wife beating, and was a bigamist. There was an instant revulsion in his favor. But on the day before the election the Tower of Babel branch sprang a story to the effect that their man had once set fire to a crowded tenement house, which scorched a child before it was subdued, and would have caused fearful loss of life if the flames had not been discovered, and that their candidate had an uncle on his father's side hung for murder. Again the tide of feeling in the Army was swayed back, and the election of the Tower of Babel candidate seemed assured.

But the Ananias and Sapphira party withheld their most potent argument until the last. Just before the balloting began they flooded the barracks of the Army with handbills stating that their candidate had been tried for murder, and giving the number of his portrait in the Rogue's Gallery. The result was beyond their wisest hopes, for the Army voted in a solid body for the candidate of the Ananias and Sapphira party, and it was not discovered until his election was announced that the circular was a roorbach, since the trial was for mere manslaughter, and that only in the second degree, and he was acquitted on a plea of self-defense, which was definitely proved.

However, the Army will not go back of the returns, and the new Captain enters upon his term of office with the best wishes of the entire organization.

THE PROLIFIC SPARROW.—Ten pairs of English sparrows were let loose in Adelaide, South Australia a few years ago, and now the have probably 2,000,000, not spread over a colony, but crowded into the settled districts, for they feed almost entirely on the fruit and grain produced by cultivation. A recent letter from Adelaide says: "The sparrows are now picking off the almond fruit buds as they swell, and the peach, apricot and plum will be attended to in due course. Should any buds be spared, the sparrows are early in their attention to ripening fruit, and the grain before ready for reaping will be cleared by them. In the sparrows we have an enemy far worse than the red rust, locust or Russians, and what with favorable climate, the absence of natural enemies, and the immense breeding grounds in the ranges, my impression is that unless some effective remedy is found the whole colony will in less than twenty years be reduced to a mere sheep walk."

An African Conqueror.

United States consul Lewis at Sierra Leone, Africa, has sent a dispatch to the State department, giving an account of an extraordinary movement among the Mohammedans of the Nigritian regions, extending from Timbuctoo to the west coast. It appears that in 1880 a Mandingo named Samudu, of extraordinary intelligence and energy, conceived the idea that he was called of God to wage a war for the suppression of paganism and the opening of the roads to the coast, which in certain districts, have been for generations subject to exessive blackmail and to the plundering of vagabond tribes. During the last five years he has collected an army consisting of foot and horse, of about 100,000 men. Mohammedan youth, wherever he goes, flock to his standard, not only anxious to secure the reward in the hereafter promised to those who fight for their religion, but to carry off the rich spoils of time which these expeditions that battle for the faith are sure to win.

Consul Lewis says that the army is divided into three sections, one of which is operating in the regions east Liberia, and by suppressing the disturbing, elements, unfettering trade and introducing a knowledge of religion and letters, is in one sense opening the way for negro immigrants of intelligence and energy from America to push out from the Afrieo-American republic to the healthy and fertile regions of the interior. In another sense it is forestalling the whole region for Mohammedanism and making it difficult, if not impossible, if indeed it is desireable, to convert that country to the faith imported from America by immigrants.

Another section of the army is approaching the coast a few miles northwest of Sierra Lone. It has secured the submission by force or voluntary surrender of all the tribes on the way for 500 miles back. The largest and most important pagan kingdom was Soolima, of which Talaba, a large commercial city, was the capitol. For the last sixty years the Fulah Mohammedans have been trying by diplomacy and by arms to subside this city to the faith, but it has always successfully resisted both diplomat and warrior. Last year Samudu's army, in overwhelming numbers, surrounded it and called upon the king to surrender and profess Islam. This he refused to do. The town was then invested, and after a terrible siege of five months, the king assembled the royal family and principal chiefs in his powder house and informed them that he could hold out no longer, as his resources were exhausted, but having for more than 200 years belonged to the ruling element he was determined for himself and family to die rather than come under Mohammedan rule. He gave the chiefs their choice either to die with him or go out the town and give themselves up to the enemy. They decided to die with him. He then set fire to the powder, and they were blown up. Thus ended the Soolima powder, which for more than seven generations had influenced the trade and politics of extensive districts, and had commanded the principal highways to the coast. This army is now only a few miles from the northwest coast of Sierra Loane. It is said to be their purpose now to deal with the Timney and Sherbro countries, whose constant wars keep the maritime regions in a state of ferment.

These operations the consul thinks will not be without a salutary effect on American commerce, for there is in that country an increasing demand for American productions, and many of the articles produced by the people are valuable in American trade.—*Washington Star.*

Sowing Winter Wheat.

It is not necessary to get the surface of the soil fine and smooth for winter wheat. The late George Goddes said: "He would not let a man roll his wheat, if he would do it for nothing." He liked to see small clods on the surface, as they protect the young plants. All are agreed, however, that the soil underneath must be fine enough and moist enough to start the seed. Wheat likes a firm soil. What we call "clay spots," if drained, and well plowed, and made mellow underneath, produce the best wheat in the field. But we need careful plowing, and on such land it is not easy to get along without a roller. In fact, we have to harrow and roll, and roll and harrow repeatedly, to get enough fine earth to cover the seed. On such land, a drill is almost indispensable. It puts the seed down deep enough to reach the moist soil, while if sown broadcast, much of the wheat would dry up among the clods. Thirty-five or forty years ago, when the Hessian fly injured our wheat, it was not considered safe to sow wheat before the 10th of September, and from that to the 20th and 25th of the month. But in 1855, the midge appeared. This insect attacked, especially the late crops of wheat. We looked for earlier varieties of wheat, and practiced ealier sowing. Some farmers sowed as early as the last week in August, and very many aimed to get in all their wheat by the first week in September. For many years, the midge has not troubled us; but farmers still find it desireable to sow early. Occasionally a crop is injured from too early sowing, but taking one year with another, experience seems to indicate, that it is better to sow on the 5th of September than on the 15th, and still more than on the 25th. If, as some fear, the Hessian fly is about to visit us again, we shall be compelled to sow later. And if so, we shall have to make our land richer. Probably those of us who drill in superphosphate with our wheat, will find it better to use a higher grade article, containing a higher percentage of ammonnia or available nitrogen. We shall want something to give the plants a good start, and push them rapidly forward. By this, we do not mean to say, that the plants can be pushed out of harm's way from the Hessian fly; but the extra plant-food will, to a considerable extent, make up for the delay in sowing; and in many seasons give us larger crops than we should have if we had sown earlier without manure, or with nothing but plain superphosphate.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Grant Monument Committee has fixed upon $1,000,000 as the sum it proposes to raise for the building of the memorial at Riverside Park.—*N. Y. Times.*

Tammany and the county Democracy of New York are still fighting. It is hard to tell which is best.

Shut Your Mouth.

While the reporter was in the office of a well known physician of this city, the latter asked him if he had noticed a young man who had just passed out. The reporter answered that he had, because he thought he had met the young man in Brooklyn a short time before.

"That was probably another person suffering from the same trouble," said the doctor. "This is a curious affliction. It is more common than is supposed, occurs in infancy, at manhood and at middle age, and causes a great deal of suffering; yet it is a strange thing that the people in general do not seem to pay any attention to this affliction when occurring in their own families, in spite of the manner in which it distorts the face, until some actual disease sets in and medical aid is necessary. Even the physicians do no not seem to reflect that this trouble may cause any one of a large number of diseases affecting the sys-sem in general.

"Why," continued the doctor, "you can tell one of these mouth-breathers anywhere the moment you see them. From disease of the nose his lips are retracted, his mouth continually open, his gums recede and his teeth protrude, particularly those in the upper jaw, the flesh that forms the lower part of the nostrils is diminished in size, there are wrinkles at the outer edge of the eyes, and deep lines run from the nostrils to the angles of the mouth. These all give the person either an expression of idiocy, silliness or suffering.

"But the principal thing I want to call your attention to," said the doctor, "is the necessity of parents and nurses watching children when they fall asleep, and preventing them from breathing with their mouths open. In grown persons, diseases of the nose and throat may lead to mouth-breathing and the resulting distortion of the features, but it is the other way with children. They should be taught to use the mouth for eating and speaking only, and if they fall asleep with their mouths open the lips should be gently pressed together. Thus may constitutional diseases, such as spiual trouble, pigeon breast, and, perhaps, even rickets may be avoided, not to speak of the affections of the nose and throat."

It seems that the medical men are not the only ones who have studied more or less carefully the habit of mouth-breathing. George Catlin, the portrayor of American Indian life and customs, claimed in one of his works that it was a known fact that a man can inhale mephistic air through the nose for a certain time in the bottom of a well without harm, but if he opened his mouth to answer a question or call for help, his lungs are closed and he expires.

Catlin says: "I have seen a poor Indian woman in the wilderness lowering her baby from her breast and pressing its lips together as it falls asleep." Among 2,000,000 he found that deafness, dumbness, spinal curvature and deaths from teething and diseases of the respiratory passages were almost unknown. He attributes this exemption from these ailments, so very common in civilized life, solely to the habit of breathing through the nose.—*New York World.*

Lying in Bed.

One of the most useful neglected of all the arts is that of lying in bed. The damage which is done by persons getting up is past all reckoning. All the mischief of crime, the counterfeiting and forgery, the murder and theft, are perpetuated by parties who persist in getting up. Not only individuals do wrongly by leaving their beds, but rivers as well do an immense amount of damage. What man was ever dunned by a creditor, had his eyes put in mourning by a too close proximity with some one's fist, broke his leg on a slippery pavement, was run over by an omnibus, who lay in bed?

What great achievements have been accomplished in war, in poetry, in literature, by genius abed! "Coming events cast their shadows before"—one of the most memorable lines in the English language—originated with the gin-love poet, Tom Campbell, one morning before he had risen. Longfellow thought out that exquisite poem "The wreck of the Hesperus," after he had retired. Ben Franklin said "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." There is the fatal mistake. People who rise early are sure to catch the malara. The ground is full of half-hatched poisonous worms; the sun is not up and had not warmed them into life, given them wings and set them adrift. Poor, mistaken man, he rises, inhales them all; they fructify and poison his entire system; hence chills, fever, malaria, and half the ills that human flesh is heir to.

Rise before the sun,
And make a breakfast of the morning dew,
Served up by nature on some grassy hill;
You'll find it nectar.

Was ever more arrant nonsense written? Fancy a man getting up on a cold, rainy morning and climbing high hills on an empty stomach, and leaving his French coffee and hot rolls, porched eggs and oysters to eat—what? Why, dew! How long would that fellow last? Wouldn't he be a fit candidate for Lone Mountain, and no questions asked? Yes, but the sharp boy knocked the delusion on the head when he said: "Father, there's the point; what in thunder did the worm get up so early for?" He trifled with the destiny; he tempted fate, he should not have done it. The boy was a benefactor to the human race. He was sound on the lie-a-bed question.

THE DEEPEST BORE HOLE IN THE WORLD.—The deepest boring yet made is at the village of Schladebach, near the line between Leipzig and Corbetha. It has been made by the Prussian government to test for the the presence of coal, and was bored with diamond drill. Its depth is 1,390 meters (4,560 feet, its breadth at the bottom 2 inches, and at the top 11 inches. It has occupied 3½ years to bore, and cost a little over £5,000. The temperature at the bottom is 118° Fah.

Joseph Bradfield, of Atlanta, the great patent medicine man, is dead. He is said to have made 75,000 by his "Mother's Friend, Regulator, &c."

There are over 60,000 to 80,000 independent voters in New York. Enough to hold the balance of power.

The Religious Card Player.

A private soldier, by the name of Richard Lee, was taken before the magistrates of Glasgow for playing cards during divine services. The account of it is thus given in an English journal:

A sergeant commanded the soldiers at the church, and when the parson had read the prayers he took the text. Those who had a Bible, took it out; but this soldier had neither Bible nor prayer-book, but pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them before him. He first looked at one card and then another. The sergeant of the company saw him and said:

"Richard, put up the cards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the services were over, the constable took Richard a prisoner, and brought him before the mayor.

"Well," said the mayor, "what have you brought the soldier here for?"

"For playing cards in the church."

"Well, soldier what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not, I will punish you severely."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march. I have neither Bible nor common prayer-book—I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intentions."

Then spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the ace:

"When I see the ace it reminds me that there is but one God.

"When I see the deuce it reminds me of the Father and Son.

"When I see the trey it reminds me of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

"When I see the four it reminds me of the four Evangelists that preached—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

"When I see the five it reminds me of the five wise Virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were wise, and five were foolish, and were shut out.

"When I see the six it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth.

"When I see the seven it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work which he had made and, hallowed it.

"When I see the eight it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives.

"When I see the nine it reminds me of the nine lepers that were cleansed by our Saviour. There were nine out of ten who never returned thanks.

"When I see the ten it reminds me of the ten commandments which God handed down to Moses on the table of stone.

"When I see the king it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty.

"When I see the queen it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls; all dressed in boys apparel, for King Solomon to tell which were boys and which were girls. The King sent for water for them to wash. The girls washed to the elbows and the boys to the wrist; so King Solomon told by that."

"Well," said the mayor, "you have described every card in the pack except one."

"What is that?"

"The knave," said the mayor.

"I will give your honor a description of that, too, if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the mayor, "if you do not term me to be the knave."

"The greatest knave I know of is the constable who brought me here."

"I do not know," said the mayor, "if he is the greatest knave, but I know he is the greatest fool."

"When I count how many spots are in a pack of cards, I find three hundred and sixty-five, as many days as there are in a year."

"When I count the number of cards in a pack I find fifty-two—the number of weeks in the year.

"I find there are twelve picture cards in a pack, representing the number of months in the year, and on counting the tricks I find thirteen, the number of weeks in a quarter.

"So, you see, a pack of cards serves for a Bible, almanac, and common prayer book."

HOW ARABS LIVE WITHOUT MUCH WATER.—How is it that Arabs contrive to live in the waterless deserts of that much talked-of-region. They are, to begin with, abstemious in their habits, and know every crevice and hollow in the hills where water will collect. They regard this fluid more, perhaps, in the light of a luxury than as a necessity, and use it with wonderful economy. They would never think of wasting it on the exterior of their bodies, and consider that once in forty-eight hours is often enough to replenish the inner man. General Colston tells us that when Bedouins came to his camp water would be offered them, but often they refused with the remark that the visitor had drunk yesterday. By cultivating this habit of abstemiousness they are able to cover immense distances, which would be impossible for a European, unless he were accompanied by baggage animals.—*Chambers' Journal.*

HOW THEY DIED.—From official records of the War Department, based on the losses given and the total number of men furnished by the States and Territories during the war, it appears that: Out of every fifty-six men one man died of wounds received in the action. Out of every sixty-five men one man was killed in the action. Out of every thirteen men one man died of disease. Out of every nine men one man died while in service. Out of every fifteen men one man was captured or reported missing. Out of every ten men one man was wounded in the action. Out of every seven men captured one man died of captivity.

In the fullness of time it will dawn upon the benighted visions of the managers of the bloody shirt factory that they are turning out Democratic voters.—*Nashville Union.*

J. G. Sinclair, of Florida, has declined an office with a salary of $4,500. Not a hungry Democrat!

Valuable Town Property for Sale!

TWO LOTS ON WEST GILLESPIE STREET within a short distance of the business center of the Town, and directly opposite the residence of Capt. A. B. Williams.

One lot has 68½ feet front on Gillespie street, running back 330 feet, and on it, there is a building in No. 1 condition formerly used as a schoolhouse.

The other lot, formerly the residence of J. A. Gainey, with house of 7 rooms, including addition and kitchen, fire-places to every room, out-houses, water, well-shaded yard, and other conveniencies. This lot fronts about 120 feet on west Gillespie street, and runs back 330 feet.

There are no judgments, liens, or incumbrances, which in any way, directly or indirectly, affects this property, so that the purchaser of the same will get a clear and unclouded title. A fine opportunity for investment is here offered. If not privately sold before, it will be offered at public auction at the Market House at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

For information or particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms—one half Cash, balance at three months and title retained, with interest.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Attorney,
for Mrs. Mary L. Gainey.

August 6, 1885. 131-ts

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 30. 129-tf

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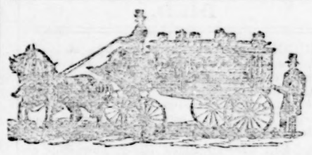

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July 30, 1885. 129

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COTTON PLANTERS!

For the better accommodation of my many friends and patrons on the

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and, at the same time, for, I hope, my own pecuniary advancement, I have taken charge of and will this season operate the

FORT GIN

at the same stand and the

BRUTON GIN

up on the River Road, in connection with my

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As I propose to put these Gins and Gin Houses in *first-class order* and

Run Them as Gins Ought to be Run,

ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,
WITH PLENTY OF CAPABLE,
POLITE AND ATTENTIVE HANDS,

I would respectfully solicit your ginning, fully assuring you that you shall have no cause to grumble *at either the time taken or the manner in which your work is done.*

☞ MR. J. W. TOMLINSON will be associated with me in the personal management of these two gins, and you can rely upon being *treated right* both by him and myself.

My Gins at the Merchant Mills, will be run as usual, and I think I can safely let them stand upon their past record, assuring you that their standard will be fully kept up.

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April 29, 1880. 2-tf

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In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

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A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

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In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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TO
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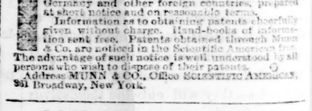

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May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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